

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisement



Sundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, manna rope, horse canvas, horse-bovers, wheelbarrows, nose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

CROMWELL.

Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DEPT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope,
SADDLERY, &c. cheap.

Cromwell

LADIES' SEMINARY,
Enniscore-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

**F. SANSON, SADDLER**
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

WE have much pleasure in intimating to the public that, at the request of a number of our customers, and in order to meet the increasing demands of the district, we are adding to our other departments, a choice and well-selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold at prices commensurate with the supply of a good article.

We have bought for CASH, and have now on sale:—

Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate,—superior quality.

Teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes,—splendid value.

Candles: Neva Stearine, de Roubaix's, and Paraffin.

Sugar: white and brown.

Jams: Tainish's and Colonial.

Honey: in 1lb tins.—Salt: fine or coarse, in jars and bags.

Hams and Bacon: Sinclair's, Coey's, Colonial.

Soaps: various kinds.—Soda Crystals; Bicarbonate of Soda.

Akaroa Cheese and Butter.—Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Mustard, Maizena, &c. &c. &c.

Tobaccos: in different brands.

Kerosene, Castor, and Salad Oils.

Potatoes, Wheat, Oats, Chaff, &c.

For other departments see general advertisement.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

Cromwell, Queensdown, Arrow, and at Melbourne.

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Goodger the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

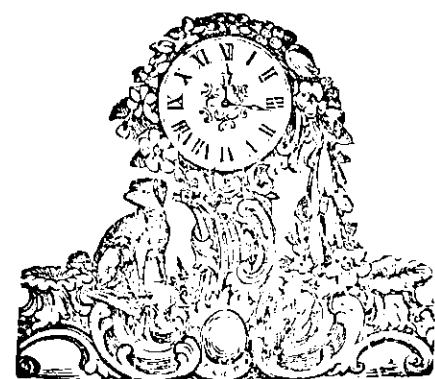
J. HARDING.

**JUNCTION BAKERY**
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

FROM
Mr J. HISLOP'S, Princes-st., Dunedin,

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.

All work guaranteed for twelve months.

Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Observe the address:—Adjoining Marsh's Bridge Hotel.

JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE; CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Cromwell Timber Yard.

Cromwell

NOTICE

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by NICHOLAS & MARTIN, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,

CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,

ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL. 89

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Bannockburn

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,**

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau

River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE

LOGAN & SMITH,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality, at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE,

(In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM,

fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

126

T. HAZLETT.

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on
all accounts due over two months.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,
28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to
Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a Paddock, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not later than 2.30 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Luggate, Bendigo, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

J. G. BALLARD,
Postmaster.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.
Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A Large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission Agent,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Miscellaneous

MR JOHN RICHARDS,
BANNOCKBURN STORE,
Having made arrangements to let his Premises, and wishing to reduce his Stock,
Is prepared to SELL, for cash, at a TRIFLE OVER DUNEDIN COST.

MONEY TO LEND,
ON
FREEHOLD SECURITY.

Apply to **GEORGE CLARK,**
Secretary Building Society,
Clyde.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

DUNEDIN SHAREBROKER.
Established 1863.

FREDERICK H. EVANS
Is prepared to deal with all SHARES for SALE in the CARRICK REEFS.

Letters, and all other Country Business receive prompt attention. 36

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. **ALEX. McLEAN,** Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. **I. LOUGHNAN.**
Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27c

A Severely Bruised and Wounded Leg cured by *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*.—Mr Hugh McNeil, of Kincardine, a shipwright, when working on a vessel, struck his leg a most violent blow, which inflicted a severe bruise and a wound. The limb immediately turned black from the ankle to the hip; all applications to it for weeks had no power to heal the wound. The sufferer having heard so much in praise of *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*, determined on trying them, and fortunately he did, for by their use alone his leg was cured, and he was able in a month to resume his work.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, weakness for business or study, failure of hearing sight, and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy *PHOSPHODYNE* (ozone oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

Sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained.

CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for *Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne*, as imitations are abroad. Wholesale agents for New Zealand:—Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

An Audience with the Pope.

The *Graphic's* artist at Rome (Mr Sydney Hall) writes:—

This was one of those week-day receptions usually largely attended by visitors to Rome. A request is sent to Monsignore, and after more or less time a printed invitation comes through his hands, in which we are bidden to appear at the Vatican on an appointed day; ladies to be dressed in black and veiled, gentlemen in evening dress without gloves. The scene of reception varies. In this case it was in the Loggia of Pio IX., a long and narrow arcade, painted on the model of the Loggia of Raphael, which faces it across the court on the same floor. When I entered it was lined on either side with chairs, on which sat those who were about to be presented. I found a place, and composed myself to wait full half an hour. There were the walls to look at, covered with arabesques and paintings of birds, beasts, and fishes. The fishes recalled the occupation of the first of the Popes. There are quails that fed the children of Israel; ibises that the Egyptians worshipped; the pelican of the wilderness; the owl in the desert; the sparrow on the housetop; locusts, wild honey, and wild guinea-pigs.

My studies were divided between a very pretty American girl, to whose *confetti* I had offered myself as a victim during the Carnival, and an English militia officer in silver and scarlet of a very ancient fashion. All of us had brought rosaries to be blest, which hung on our arms, the gentlemen being bedizened with armlets, and bracelets, and necklaces, almost as much as the ladies. At length a Swiss guard appeared at the end of the gallery, and after him a Monsignore, who made a sign which we interpreted to mean, "The Pope is coming; you had better kneel." So we all knelt. And between the kneeling lines came the Pope: lifted his hand for a minute in benediction; then motioned us to rise. So we all rose. The Pope was in his statuesque dress of white—all white. He was followed by Monsignori in black and violet, one of whom held his scarlet hat. Then one by one his visitors were introduced to him, not by their names, but by their nations; and to an American he would say, "Ah, New York!" to the Irish, "Ah, Dohlinio!" to the English, "Ah, Londra!" The person addressed meanwhile reverently bent the knee, and after this remark kissed the hand of His Holiness.

I was wondering whether I should kneel decorously and kiss his hand in the right place, when his progress was stopped by a little boy who was suddenly possessed and prophesied—in other words, he knelt and repeated a piece of poetry before him. The Pope was brought to a long standstill; he philosophically took out his snuff-box, and patted now the snuff-box, now the head of the little boy; then said, "bravo, bravo;" and between the pinches addressed a word or two of congratulation to the devoted mother, who knelt alongside.

In time the child finished, and the Pope moved on. My turn had all but come; but when the Pope was next but one to me, my next neighbour, a young girl, prostrated herself before him, and flung her arms about with wild gesticulations close to my face. She made a fervid address, in which the words "temples," "profanation," "barbarians," were heard at short intervals. Now there was scarcely a yard between the Pope and myself, and we kept looking first at the girl and then at one another, exchanging glances of scant approval, so that I seemed to get quite at home with His Holiness. Once, upon my word, his eyes twinkled so that I thought he winked at me; and the snuff-box was so close that I should not have been surprised if he had offered me a pinch. Now this familiarity into which I had been betrayed by these touches of nature and pinches of snuff, bred contempt for me in the mind of the Holy Father. For when my own turn came, though I bent the knee most humbly, and kissed his hand most reverently (just between the third and little finger below the ring), he vouchsafed never a word—not even "Ah, Londra."

He passed on, and when all had been introduced he made a short speech in French, in which he trusted that in these times of error his blessing might tend to lead us to truth.

And so the audience ended; but just as the Pope was going away a lady threw herself on the ground before him to kiss his foot, and a Monsignore gallantly assisted by lifting up the white robe from the scarlet slipper. It was a little comic, this; but showed what marvellous hold the spiritual power has still over the hearts of women if not of men.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO. (REGISTERED.)

An Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above-named Company will be held in the Town-hall, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th AUGUST, 1872, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing Bye-laws; the former meeting for the same purpose having lapsed for want of a quorum.

Immediately afterwards, a GENERAL Meeting of Shareholders will be held for the Election of Officers, and despatch of general business.

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Cromwell, July 15, 1872. Manager.

TO RACING MEN AND OTHERS.

THOROUGHERED STOCK.

MR G. FACHE has been authorised by Mr W. SMITHAM to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock noon at the KAWARAU HOTEL, Cromwell, the undermentioned horses:—

MAILBOY, chestnut gelding, aged
MASTER KING, 4 yrs., by Tom King (imported)
MISS ELSWICK, 3 yrs., by Elswick (imported)
ORPHAN, 2 yrs., by Roebuck.

Also, 3 good useful Hacks.

Two Riding Saddles
One Racing Saddle, with gear complete
Three Bridles and Martingales
One Set of Racing Clothing
Two Horse Rugs, with rollers.

The whole to be sold without the SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

CLEARING OUT SALE BY AUCTION.

GEORGE FACHE is instructed to sell by auction on the premises, Melmore Terrace, Cromwell, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872,

the whole of the remaining stock of CHARLES COLCLOUGH: consisting of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, IRONMONGERY, CROCKERY, &c.

As this is an absolute clearing sale, the whole will be sold without the slightest reserve.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

A GIFT AUCTION BAZAAR will be held at an early date, in aid of the Funds of the DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL. All contributions will be thankfully received by any of the LOCAL COMMITTEE.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Hon. Secretary.

PLASHETTS COLLIERY,

(adjoining Richards's Ferry.)

DAGG, PRIMATE, & BENNETT,
COAL MERCHANTS,
CROMWELL,

Are now supplying HOUSEHOLD COAL of very superior quality at current prices,—viz., 20s. per ton at the pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

The seam of coal in the PLASHETTS COLLIERY is admittedly the best ever opened in the district, and the proprietors confidently solicit a share of public patronage.

Regular Customers may depend upon being kept constantly supplied.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SHANLY,

of Cromwell.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay their accounts to Mr THOMAS STANBROOK, who is authorised by the Trustees to receive same.

All accounts must be paid IMMEDIATELY to the above THOMAS STANBROOK, or to me, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery without further notice.

C. F. JOHNSON,
For the Trustees.

ALL Accounts due to me must be paid on or before THURSDAY, 8th August, failing which they will be placed in the hands of a solicitor for recovery.

Persons having claims against me will please to render their accounts on or before the date above mentioned.

W. SMITHAM.

WANTED,—EIGHT PRACTICAL QUARTZ MINERS. Apply to the Manager, Nugget and Cornish Quartz Company, Shotover.

WANTED,—A Situation as a GENERAL SERVANT, by a respectable person. Good References if required.

Apply office of this paper.

WANTED,—Experienced MINING MANAGER for the ELIZABETH COMPANY (Registered). Apply by letter to the Legal Manager, Cromwell.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

MR LAKE, SURGEON, Cromwell.

may be consulted at the premises adjoining Mr

C. W. Wright's, baker and confectioner.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SERVICES FOR AUGUST.

SUNDAY EVENING, August 18, at 7 p.m.

M. FRAER,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypripeden, Xanthoxylon, &c. Discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT, M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and permanent cure of:—

Nervous prostration	Shortness of breath
Liver complaints	Trembling of the hands
Palpitation of the heart	and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired nutrition
Noises in the head and ears	Mental and physical depression
Loss of energy and appetite	Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only)
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the skin
Female complaints	Impaired sight and memory
General debility	Nervous fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished blood
Flatulence	Nervous debility in all its stages
Incapacity for study or business	Premature decline
Sick headache	
Lassitude	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken down constitutions. It quickly improves the function of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, enervated, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting cure or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in cases at L.1 Is., containing Two bottles; and L.2 2s., containing Five bottles;—also in family cases at L.5, containing Sixteen bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies.

Full directions for use, in the English, French, and German languages, accompany each case.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that in thirteen cases of debility and nervous prostration he had effected permanent cures by the use of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, says:—"I have repeatedly prescribed Dr Bright's Phosphodyne and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy. I have but one objection regarding it, and that is, the elaborate process required in the preparation will not allow of the retail price being within the reach of all classes."

Dr Lancaster, the eminent surgeon, says:—

"Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is calculated to entirely supersede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla, quinine, and cod-liver oil."

Dr R. Quain, F.R.C.P., physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, remarks:—"It cannot be doubted that this Phosphatic preparation will henceforth rank foremost in therapeutics; it generates all the important elements of the human frame, the peculiar character of this substance fitting it for vital uses."

Sir T. Lawrence says:—"I have found Dr Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in skin diseases. I presume it is by oxydisation."

Professor Syme says:—"The effects of the Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as astonishing as perplexing."

Dr Handfield Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy, and general debility, Phosphodyne is a most admirable remedy; it invigorates the nutritive functions, and increases the vital energy,—"it not only acts as an absorbent," but retards or repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the nutritive functions to their normal condition.

The *Lancet* considers the Phosphodyne one of the most important contributions made to materia medica during the last century.

CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained from all chemists and up-country storekeepers.

Wholesale agents for New Zealand:

KEMP THORNE, PROSSER AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Moneys collected by the Cromwell Local Committee:—

Per Mr J. A. Preshaw's list.

Mah Hoy, 5s; Ah Yung, 4s; Geong Gun, 2s; Wong Cue, 1/1s; Ah Hun, 1/1s; Ah Hang, 3/3s; Ah Gow, 2s. Total, £5 18s.

Per Mr Robert Scott's list.

All Nations Co., 2/2s; Louis Busch, 5s; Mrs Peake, 3s; "Hospital," 5s; Robert M. Lanchlan, 5s; John Goodall, 1/1s; Thomas Rich, 8s; Joseph Shield, 1/1s; Thomas Scott, 10s; Henderson and Co., 1/15s; James Smith and Co., 2/; Charles Stoy, 5s; John Pryde, 5s; J. H. Bruce, 1/1s; John Halliday, 1/1s; John Menzies, 1/1s; Samuel Champion, 1/1s; George Hancock, 5s; Thomas Hancock, 5s; Charles Lawrence, 1/1. Total, £14 17s.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST in aid of the WIDOW and FAMILY of THOMAS HUTTON, accidentally drowned in the Kawarau River on 7th July, 1872.

Mr OWEN PIERCE, hon. Treasurer.

James Taylor, 10/10s; Owen Pierce, 5/; Robert Brown, 3/3s; Thomas Tait, 1/; Arthur Mulholland, 1/1s; Alfred Gordon, 1/; Nichea Campion, 1/; John Wrightson, 1/; Edward W. Gorman, 10s; Thomas Dickson, 10s; Ah Gne, 5s; George Burrows, 10s; Robert Reid, 10s; John Marsh, 1/1s; Edward Murrell, 10s; William Foreman, 10s; James Scott, 1/1s; William Barnes, jun., 10s; Francis Sansom, 10s; C. W. Wright, 10s; W. H. Whetter, 1/; Joseph Harding, 1/; Charles Colclough, 1/; The Argus, 1/; Henry Thomas, 10s; Edward Lindsay, 1/1s; Mrs Kelly, 1/1s; Duncan Mackellar, 1/1s; Henry F. Willmott, 10s; William Smitham, 1/; Thos. Heron, 1/; Kar. Pretsch, 7s 6/; Robert Brown, 7s 5/; John Mills, 7s 6/; Archibald Burn, 5s; John Cassels, 1/; Isaac Wright, 1/; W. Talboys, 1/1s; Miss Sprakes, 5s; C. F. Johnson, 1/1s; William Shanly, 1/1s; H. W. Smythies, 10s; D. A. Jolly and Co., 6/; Wm. Rankin, 1/; George Jenour, 5s; James Corrie, M.D., 3/10s; John Ah Tong, 1/1s; William Sonny, 10s; Robert Kidd, 1/; Wm. Taylor, 1/; Elias Rawlands, 10s; R. Horrobin, 10s; Mr Robertson, 1/; Andrew Wood, 10s; J. G. Ballard, 10s; Miss Wright, 10s; John Towan, 1/; Charles Healdland, 5s; John Hurley, 5s; Stephen Bodasio, 10s; James Christie, 10s; M. Shurkey, 1/; James Ritchie, 1/; Mrs Box, 10s; Mrs Gee, 5s; William Rowe, 1/; Clement Pollett, 5s; Frank Young, 5s; Thomas Hunter, 1/; Robert Batty, 10s; W. Henderson, 10s; W. Edwards, 1/; Mrs Goulter, 10s; R. Plumm, 10s 6/; Hugh Munro, 5s; Duncan Chisholm, 5s; J. Rossiter, 5s; John Cunard, 5s; Wm. Wood, 5s; Richard Darley, 5s; Thomas Ayliffe, 10s; Mrs McNulty, 7s; Thomas Foote, 1/; John Robertson, 10s; Charles Binge, 10s; Thomas Mitchell, 10s; H. Edwards, 10s; James Stevens, 10s; W. Grant, 1/; Thomas Martin, 10s; a friend, 5s; Mich. Shanly, 10s; William Stuart, 10s; J. Dawkins, 1/; Tempus fugit, 10s; Michael Frazer, 1/; B. R. Baird, 2/; John Perriam, 1/1s; John A. Preshaw, 1/; Miss Jessie Ande son, 5s; William Heffernan, 10s.—Total, £92 9s.

Per favour Mr James Stuart.

James Thomson, 1/; Charles Wilson, 10s; E. Tupker, 1/; Friend, 1/; L. B., 2s 6/; James Stuart, 6/6s; Robert Scott, 2/2s; W. Goldsmith, 10s; James Marshall, 10s; Peter Koenig, 10s; Max H. Behrens, 10s 6/; Thomas Scott, 1/; J. P. Smidly, 1/.—Total, £16 1s.

Per favour Mr J. Richards.

J. Richards, 2/2s; Peter Bissett, 10s; John McCormick, 2/2s; John Fenwick, 5s; James Richards, 5s; E. Chilton, 2s 6/; G. Chilton, 2s 6/; Friend, 5s; Simon Aitchison, 10s; J. Bailey, 10s.—Total, £6 14s.

Per favour Mr Thomas Horriam.

Thomas Horriam, 2/2s; John Mulford, 10s; Peter Knudsen, 10s; Evan Jones, 10s; William Menzies, 1/; J. Inglison, 10s; Joseph Shield, 1/; Samuel Thomas, 10s; J. Beattie, 1/; J. Mair, 10s; George Manson, 1/1s; D. Moore, 10s; R. Kerr, 10s; John Jackson, 1/; Alfred Short, 10s; A. M'Loughlin, 10s; W. Smart, 10s; Alex. Black, 1/; John McKersie, 10s; J. Simmons, 5s; E. Connor, 10s.—Total, £14 18s.

Per favour Mr Thomas Hazlett.

Thomas Hazlett, 10s; George Murchie, 5s; John Kane, 5s; Joshua Perry, 1/.—Total, £2.

VALE OF AVOCA Q.M. CO.—A

Meeting of the above Company will be held at KIDD'S HOTEL, Cromwell, on SATURDAY next, August 10, at 5 p.m.

J. JACKSON.

MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

Notice is hereby given that Mr ISAAC WRIGHT and Mr JAMES SCOTT have been nominated as fit and proper persons to fill the vacancy in the representation of BRIDGE WARD, caused by the resignation of Cr. Fraer.

There being more than the required number nominated, all further proceedings were adjourned until THURSDAY, August 8, 1872, and on that day a poll will be taken in the TOWN HALL, Cromwell, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Town Clerk.

[REQUISITION.]

To Mr JAMES SCOTT.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned ratepayers of Bridge Ward respectfully beg to request that you will allow yourself to be nominated for the Council at the coming election.

K. PRETSCH	J. A. MATTHEWS
WM. BARNES, JUN.	THOMAS FOOTE
WM. BARNES, SEN.	J. M. BROWN
A. W. ALLANBY	GEO. JENOUR
CHAS. COLCLOUGH.	

[REPLY.]

To Messrs Pretsch, Barnes, and other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your requisition to allow myself to be nominated as Councillor for Bridge Ward, I have great pleasure in acceding to your request; and, if elected, you may rely on my energies being devoted to the promotion of the interest of this,—which, I may say, should be the most important Goldfields town in Otago.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours truly,

JAMES SCOTT.

Cromwell, August 2, 1872.

SALE OF THE KEERSAGE DREDGE

AT ALEXANDRA

On SATURDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1872.

J. C. CHAPPLE, instructed by Mr J. THOMSON, (who is leaving New Zealand,) will sell on the above date, at the CANTERBURY HOTEL, at 6 o'clock sharp, a One-Fourth Share in the

KEERSAGE DREDGE AND CLAIM,

situated at Mutton Town Point. The richness of the claim needs no comment. The Dredge is the best on the river, and is fitted up with a wheel and pumps; there is also a house on deck.

X O R E S E R V E.

J. C. CHAPPLE,

Auctioneer.

IN the Intestate Estate of PATRICK O'NEILL, deceased.

By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates.

The property of the above-named deceased will be sold by public auction, at the NEVIS TOWNSHIP, on SATURDAY, the 17th August current, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CASSELS,
Sergeant of Police.

SUBURBAN SECTIONS, Cromwell.

For Sale.—Notice is hereby given that sections 1 to 12, block XVI., Cromwell Township, averaging 5 acres each, will be offered at auction immediately after the Town Sections there, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August next, at the upset price of £2 per acre.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

in aid of the BANNOCKBURN SCHOOL FUND on TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

On the above date, a varied Entertainment, consisting of Vocal and Instrumental music, will be given; also, a series of Mimicries.

THE BANNOCKBURN JAWBREAKERS

will make their first appearance, when the

MADAGASCAR FIDDLE

will be played for the first time in the Kawarau District, by the original Jawbones.

Full Programme in next issue.

J. BOULTON, Hon. Sec.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The SPRING MEETING will be held on

FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

Programme in future issues.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
Secretary.

FAREWELL BANQUET will be given to Mr W. SMITHAM, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at BASTINGS' KAWARAU HOTEL, when a valedictory address will be presented to the guest of the evening.

Those wishing to attend will please communicate their names to the Chairman of Committee. M. FRAER, Mayor.

ELIZABETH Q.M. COMPANY, (REGISTERED.)

An Extraordinary MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on MONDAY, 19th August. Business—To elect Directors.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH, Manager.
1st August, 1872.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 21st August, at 7.30 sharp. Business: Affiliation and Raising.

By order of the R.W.M., THOMAS MARTIN, Secretary.

BIRTH.

At Toivview Cottage, near Bannockburn, the wife of JAMES CROMBIE, of a son.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, AUG. 6, 1872.

A letter bearing the signature of "G," and dated from the Nevis, cannot be inserted unless the writer sends his name.

Murray's World Circus Troupe performed at Quartzville last evening, and is advertised to re-appear at Cromwell to-night.

Mr W. Smitham is to be entertained at a public banquet, to take place on Thursday evening at the Kawarau Hotel. A *souvenir*, in the form of an address, is to be presented to him on the same evening.

An extraordinary meeting, and also a general meeting, of shareholders in the Carrick Range Water Supply Company is announced to be held in the Town-hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at three p.m. Business highly important.

The only business disposed of by the Resident Magistrate on Thursday last was the consideration of Mr W. Smitham's application for the transfer of his hotel license to Mr F. Bastings. The application was granted temporarily, subject to payment of fee, until the date of next quarterly licensing meeting.

We remind the ratepayers of Bridge Ward that the poll for the election of a Councilor for that division of the Municipality is fixed for Thursday next, the 8th inst., at the Town-hall. The candidates are Mr Isaac Wright and Mr James Scott. The former thinks the Firewood Creek scheme of water-supply "a most extravagant one for the Corporation to undertake;" whilst the latter is in favour of carrying it out "at any cost and at all hazards" if found practicable.

At the sitting of the Waste Land Board held in Dunedin on July 24, we find the following matters reported:—"The opinion of the Provincial Solicitor on the request of Nicholas and Martin for a transfer of lease was considered. It was resolved that the cancellation of the original must take place, if Nicholas and Martin cannot obtain a legal transfer from the original parties.—On James Lawrence's application for a coal lease at Shepherd's Creek, Bannockburn (three acres), the consent of the runholder having been obtained, it was resolved that he make the usual deposit, and the lease after survey to be granted on the usual terms."

Our correspondent at Alexandra writes as follows:—"The Hit or Miss and Half-mile claims have again started work. There is plenty of water in Butcher's and Conroy's Gullies, and the miners are fully employed. Ballantyne and party, on the west bank, have had a good cleaning-up, and the rest of the claims on that side are in full work. The Owens Co. will again commence work in their claim on the Manuherikia river on the 5th inst. They have struck good gold in the centre of the river, but it is difficult to work on account of floods. Brown's body has not yet been found. The wheel that was the cause of his death has been picked up at the Terviot."

By the courtesy of Sub-Inspector Moore we are enabled to publish a statement of the quantities of gold transmitted from the under-mentioned places by the Escort which left Clyde yesterday morning:—

	OZS.	DWTS.
Queenstown	1403	12
Arrow	1314	5
Cromwell	1361	6
Clyde	200	0
Alexandra	533	7
Terviot	464	19
Total	5277	3

The residents of Arrowtown are agitating for the establishment of a municipality.

A letter addressed to "Mr Howard" has been lying unclaimed at the Cromwell Post-office for the last three months.

The auction sale of Mr Smitham's horses, and of Mr Colclough's stock-in-trade, will be held at noon on Thursday next.

It will be remembered that some time ago, a Chinaman who went under the alias of "Flash Jamie" got into trouble in Cromwell for obtaining goods under false pretences. We observe that the same individual was sentenced to six months the other day, by Mr V. Pyke, for stealing twenty-one shillings from a cash-box in an hotel at Waitahuna.

The latest issue of the *Illustrated Herald* contains an engraving of the township of Cromwell as seen from the Dunstan road. The artist has selected the very best possible situation for obtaining a view of the "meeting of the waters," and the Bridge is shown in the picture to great advantage. The accompanying description of the township concludes as follows:—"We shall not be surprised if within the present year Cromwell extends itself to double its present proportions. There are a good number of business men there who are equal to the occasion, and who already see the star of success looming in the not very distant future." The number before us likewise contains a number of other attractive illustrations, among which is one of the wonderful hairless horse lately captured in the wilds of Australia, and now being exhibited in Victoria.

The San Francisco mail contract seems not to be an "unmixed evil" after all. The "Loafer in the Street," writing in the *Canterbury Press*, says:—"With regard to the San Francisco line, I differ from your views in toto, I may say totally in toto. Why take upon yourself to cry out because the magnificent steamers are usually a fortnight behind their time? Why, bless you, that's the beauty of the whole thing! I always tell my creditors that I'm expecting a remittance. I promise payment of a debt on a certain day, the day of course the mail is due, and of course don't pay. I can't be blamed because the boat is not up to contract time, and by means of a very careful perversion of the truth, I frequently succeed in getting my creditors confused, between one steamer and another. I assure you I look upon this much abused contract as a perfect mine of wealth to me, and look upon Mr Vogel as one of my greatest benefactors."

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

The adjourned annual meeting of members of the above Club was held in the Town-hall on Thursday evening, 1st inst., and was well attended. The President, Mr R. E. Dagg, occupied the chair, and stated the purpose of the meeting to be the election of a committee for the ensuing year, and to arrange for holding the annual Spring Race Meeting.

Minutes of a general meeting held on 25th February, and of a special meeting on 13th June, were read and confirmed.

Messrs MacKellar and Marsh, the auditors, presented a statement of accounts of the Club for the past year, and recommended that for the future the Treasurer should be relieved of the trouble and responsibility of keeping the books and accounts,—a duty which they thought devolved more properly upon the Secretary, who is a paid officer. Of course, in making that suggestion, they meant that the Secretary should act under the direction and supervision of the Treasurer.

The President thought the auditors' recommendation a good one, and would advise the Club to act upon it. [The suggestion was afterwards adopted in committee.]

The Treasurer read the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that after two or three subscriptions still due shall have been paid, and some accounts owing by the Club liquidated, there will be a deficit of about eleven guineas.—The balance-sheet, as read, was adopted; and the Secretary was directed to prepare an abstract of it for publication in the CROMWELL ARGUS.

It was considered advisable to increase the number of Committee-men to at least fifteen, in lieu of twelve as stipulated in the Dunstan Jockey Club Rules; and a motion to amend Rule IV. to that effect was adopted.

The following were then elected members of Committee for the current year, viz.:—Messrs Preshaw, Jolly, Dawkins, Loughnan, Pierce, Cowan, Taylor, Harding, Colclough, Dagg, Kidd, Marsh, Heron, Logan, Wrightson, Fraer, and W. Shanly.

Messrs H. W. Smythies, R. Brown, C. F. Johnson, F. Bastings, W. Smitham, and Dr. Lake, were proposed and unanimously elected as members of the Club.

The President proposed a cordial vote of thanks to a worthy friend of the Club, Mr W. Smitham, who was about to leave the district. Mr Smitham had been an active and enthusiastic supporter of the Club from the period of its formation, and, whether as regarded money or advice, had always occupied a foremost place among its members.

Mr W. Shanly seconded the motion. He was happy to have the opportunity to say that his friend Mr Smitham had not only taken a very active part in the affairs of the Jockey Club, but had proved himself an able supporter of every movement calculated to promote the welfare of his fellow-townsmen.

The vote was carried by acclamation. The general meeting having been declared adjourned, the newly-appointed Committee proceeded to the election of office-bearers.

Mr Marsh proposed Mr J. A. Preshaw for the office of President, and the proposition was seconded by Mr Kidd and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Preshaw, in accepting the position, said that having formerly held the same office for twelve months, he knew it was no sinecure; and it was only on account of Mr Dagg wishing to retire that he had consented to act for another year. He would endeavour to fulfil satisfactorily the important duties devolving upon him as President, and hoped he would be well assisted by the other officers.

For the office of Vice-President there were three nominations, and upon a show of hands being taken, Mr James Dawkins (the retiring V.P.) was declared elected. The other candidates were Messrs Pierce and Jolly.

Mr D. A. Jolly was re-elected Treasurer, unopposed.

As Auditors, Messrs Marsh and MacKellar were unanimously re-appointed.

On the motion of Mr Colclough, seconded by Mr Pierce, Mr William MacNab was re-appointed to the office of Secretary for twelve months from the date of meeting.

On the question of Secretary's salary, the Committee were unanimously of opinion that £10 a year was too little. Mr Marsh moved that the amount be £12 12s., with five per cent. commission on members' subscriptions. Seconded by Mr Taylor. Mr Dagg proposed that the yearly salary be £15 15s., without commission. This amendment was seconded by Mr Dawkins. On being put to the vote, Mr Marsh's proposition was declared carried.

On the motion of Mr Colclough, seconded by Mr Dagg, the Secretary was instructed to keep a register of members of the Club in the minute-book.

It was resolved to hold a Hark Spring Meeting on Friday, 27th September.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet again on Friday, the 23rd inst.

EXTRACTION of GOLD from QUARTZ.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—“Crusher” having completed his letters on the Management of Quartz Mines,—the arguments and statements in which are for the most part incontrovertible,—has, in your issue of the 4th June, given some of his ideas on gold-saving and quartz-crushing. With your permission, I will differ with him on some points. In the first place, during a lengthened experience, I never heard a quartz miner or crusher, when speaking of the paint gold alluded to by “Crusher,” say it cannot be saved. I go still further, and contend it can, and is, in as great a proportion as larger gold that can pass through the gratings. Some of the reasons why gold is lost from crushing-mills are the following:—The gold, crush the ore fine as you will, is not all freed; that which is not freed, when it leaves the stamp-box, is inevitably lost; if freed, it stands a chance of amalgamating on its passage over plates and ripples,—for I am of opinion it is next to an impossibility to pass over plates and ripples without coming into contact with mercury. When “Crusher” wrote that the gold was not able to sink through the water and pulverised quartz, he must have had a sluice-box, instead of a ripple-table in his mind's eye. Should the gold escape the ripple-table, the blankets still may pick it up. Ragged gold, outside the stamp-box, stands the least chance of being saved. I think it scarcely necessary to point out the fact of water having greater power over such gold than that which is smooth, even when thin: if gold is round, and freed from quartz, be it ever so fine, it is safe. The use of sulphur, or anything of which sulphur is the principal constituent, is another great reason why gold is lost,—as this substance coats the gold, prevents amalgamation, and occasions extensive sickening of quicksilver. Could this be overcome, a large saving of gold would be the result. Calculating the quartz, as usually done in Victoria, is a benefit, as it destroys the sulphur; and, if well burnt, renders ragged gold shotty, which, with all due deference to “Crusher,” makes it far easier saved.

It is, I believe, impossible, by any method of crushing where mercury is used to collect the gold, to save all, or nearly all. The different methods of applying the Chilian mill principle are undoubtedly the best that have yet been used; but they are comparatively slow in their operation, require great power to work them, and the expense in wear and tear is very considerable. Yet, with all these drawbacks, the Chilian mill could in many instances be profitably employed. The Chilian is also a good amalgamator, when the basin and balls are true; but is still slower, and requires the quartz to be broken small, before putting it into the basin. The arastria is another method; also good,—but yet slower; for this reason, that the quartz must be pulverised. The amalgam-barrel is excellent,—but the slowest of all, and most troublesome. There are, in this Province alone, millions of tons of material that would pay handsomely if operated on in the barrel.

Smelting the quartz is most effectual, but the expense is considerable, not only for fuel and flux, (quartz requiring its own weight of soda, or, if lime is used, a still greater quantity,) but a large amount of lime is required for a solvent, to collect the gold. Then comes the expense of cupellation. All these things considered, this process evidently would not answer for poor reefs. Where “Crusher” could have derived the notion of great loss of gold through evaporation is a mystery,—the evaporation of gold being hardly perceptible in the hottest furnace. I will mention a case of evaporation (!) that took place at Bendigo some fifteen or sixteen years ago. A storekeeper took a cake of amalgamated

gold to a well-known gold-melter on Sandhurst, leaving it with him to melt while he transacted his business. On calling back, he found the loss something enormous. Upon asking where was the rest of the gold, he was coolly informed that it went up the chimney. The storekeeper, not being a believer in the theory of gold evaporation on so extensive a scale, was incredulous; so the affair ended in a lawsuit, the result of which I have forgotten. This is, I believe, the only instance of gold evaporation on record. “Crusher” draws a comparison between the attraction of a magnet for iron, and of quicksilver for gold. In the one case, there is a positive force, called magnetic attraction; in the other, a chemical attraction or affinity, which is simply the tendency of one element to combine with another. “Crusher” speaks of a new era of prosperity being initiated if twenty per cent. more gold could be saved: he should have added, at little or no greater cost (less if possible) than the present system involves. It could hardly be considered an advantage, if, as at the Wicklow gold mines, it cost a pound to get nineteen shillings' worth of gold. “Crusher” has also made the startling announcement, that water in a mine worked from a tunnel is an advantage; as, quoting from his letter in your issue of 2nd July, the cost of raising quartz in a dry claim, by such a method of working, is reduced to one half,—and if only a small trickle of water exists, you can safely deduct another half. I believe, Mr Editor, two halves make one whole: consequently, in a wet claim, worked from a tunnel, the cost of raising stone would be nil. He also states, that when he left Victoria, the idea of the capability of a Pleasant Creek man to manage a quartz mine would be laughed at in such places as Ballarat, Clunes, Bendigo, &c. May I ask why? There are, and have been for years, in that locality, as good gold miners and crushers as any in Victoria; and the district, so far from being what he represents, has for several years, and until the late reefing revival at Sandhurst, been the first quartz reefing district in that Colony. One claim alone paid in dividends, during a period of little over two years, the enormous sum of £163,242 1s. 9d.

I am, &c., STAWELL.

BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The winter appears to be leaving us fast; but, despite the severe weather we have experienced, the stock of snow is very scant. Should no more fall, the coming season will be an exceptionally bad one for sluicing operations. However, appearances at present are portentous of some change at hand. Lightning, accompanied by distant thunder, has been very frequent for the past few days, and may culminate in a heavy fall of snow. Taking it altogether, the weather of late may be classed under the head of singular. I wonder if the near proximity of the great comet has anything to do with it. Timid persons ought now to be experiencing an excess of nervousness, as the time draws near for the possible collision. What a shock this old world of ours will get if the long-tailed stranger should give us a kick *à la passant*!

There is very little to report in reefing matters. The Colclough Company are still at a standstill. The manager is awaiting the advent of the contractor for the tunnel, which has been let in Dunedin for apparently a ridiculously low figure to a person of the name of Mr Long, who, as he should have arrived a fortnight ago to commence operations, may be now considered long over due. So, much valuable time is being lost, and the district suffers as well as the company. When will these half measures in quartz mining cease? The proverb about “putting the hand to the plough and turning back” is being constantly illustrated in this place, and can only be productive, in the end, of disastrous failure.

The last crushing from the Aurora yielded a similar return to the first: and the tributors have, I believe, decided on taking the speculation in hand for three years. They are basely engaged raising stone, and there is very little doubt that their patience and perseverance will in the end meet with a due reward. If the same spirit and determination had been displayed in other reefs, it is quite possible that your “own” would have a much better account to give of our prospects to-day.

Spent stone is now being raised in the “Golden Link” at the 170 feet level, and in the Cromwell Company's mine at 190 feet. The quartz shows no diminution, either in width or quality. This company may congratulate themselves on having a lifelong and remunerative occupation in this claim; as, indeed, should be the case in most reefs, if the same system and management were pursued. I suppose I shall find few believers in this statement; but the time will surely come when its truth will be made apparent; and should I then be to the fore, I shall put in a reminder of my claims to be considered a “true prophet.”

The farming business up here, like most of our industries, is of rather a slow growth; but I am glad to notice a slight improvement this year. Mr O'Donnell of Bendigo Gully, and Mr McLeod of Rocky Point, have each broken up some additional acres; so that next season we may look for a decrease in the exorbitant charges now ruling for horse-feed, vegetables, and other esculents.

There are a great number of Chinese on the move, swarming backwards and forwards, evidently in deep doubt as to the propriety of settling down on our “welly poor” ground. Without water in these days of worked-out fields, “John's” chance of a pile is getting very remote.

WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

C. MAHER & PATRICK M'KENNA.

The complainant sought to recover from defendant the sum of £10 as damages for unlawful interference with a registered residence area at Bendigo. Mr F. J. Wilson for defendant.

The Warden, after hearing the evidence, gave a verdict for 20s., together with 8s. Court costs.

BARK CHUNG v. W. AND G. WILTON.

This was an action brought in order to compel the defendants to allow two sluice-heads of water to flow down the natural channel of Dead Horse Gully (Luggate) for general use.

Mr F. J. Wilson, who represented the complainant, explained that the real object of his client was not to deprive defendants of the use of the water, but to compel them to take it with all faults.

The Warden, after hearing the evidence adduced on either side, gave the following judgment:—"I do not think a sufficient case has been made out to require that I should make the order sought for. The defendants have been in possession of the water from the gully for the past seven years, and should only be disturbed upon a strong case. The action is really brought by the holder of an inferior right for the purpose of supplanting the holders of the superior right; and it is not exclusively the water which they are seeking for, but a right to pollute the water before the defendants receive it into their race, and I do not consider that to be the 'general use' contemplated by the Regulations. Case dismissed, with costs of one witness, 35s."

EVAN JONES AND OTHERS v. DANIEL MOORE.

The complaint in this case alleged that the defendant had unlawfully interfered with a certain quartz-claim situate at Carrick Range, and prayed that defendant be ordered to desist from further interference, and to pay £10 damages and costs of suit.

Mr Wilson, for defendant, pleaded that under section 108 of the Regulations his client was previously in lawful occupation of the ground in dispute; and, failing to establish that plea, his client pleaded not guilty.

Mr Allanby, for complainants, stated that the claim referred to in the complaint adjoined the Black Horse—a distinct claim. It was marked off by the complainants on the 9th of July, and by the defendant on the 15th. The defendant had, in fact, simply attempted to jump the claim.

Three of the complainants—Evan Jones, Wm. Griffiths, and Thomas Jones—gave evidence as to the manner in which they had marked out the ground, and as to the extent of work done by them on the claim. The miners' rights held by complainants (six) were produced and found to be correct.

Mr Wilson, for the defence, contended—first, that no evidence had been adduced which would tend to prove that the defendant had interfered with the ground; and secondly, that the majority of complainants being at work for wages in other claims, there was no proof that they had a right to occupy the claim in dispute, their rights having become vested in their employers, or, in other words, that their miners' rights were only applicable to their servitude.

The Warden said that a miner could hold a miner's right for one claim, and work for some one else in another. The owner of a claim could hold a sufficient number of miners' rights to represent the ground in his occupation. At Mr Wilson's request, however, he would make a note of the point raised.

For the defence, H. W. Smythies, surveyor, and Daniel Moore, the defendant, gave evidence. The latter stated that he pegged out the claim (six men's ground) for himself and his mates—R. Kidd, H. Summers, Eugene Malharbe, David Elliott, and John Birnie. His object was to preserve his old title to the ground,—the pegs erected by Summers and party (whose interest had been transferred to defendant) having been knocked down. He produced transfers of shares from Summers and three others to himself, and also four miners' rights belonging to the transferees. Witness held two miners' rights in his own name on the date of transfer (25th June); and he held no other mining property under those rights, having given it up to his mates. He produced one of the rights, but was unable to say whether the other had expired or not.

The Warden, in questioning the defendant as to his alleged partners in the claim in dispute, elicited the admission that Moore himself was the only one actually interested in the decision of the present case. It also appeared that he was part owner of an extended claim in Adams's Gully, and that his share in that claim had never been transferred to any one, so that in point of fact it was still his property.

At this stage Mr Wilson, addressing the Warden, said that certain facts having come to light, in connection with the case, of which he had no previous knowledge, he must take the extreme course of withdrawing from the case, and allowing the defendant to conduct it for himself.

Mr Allanby addressed the Court on behalf of complainants.

The Warden, in giving judgment, said the evidence showed that the complainants had never properly marked out the claim; therefore they were never in proper possession of it. With regard to the defendant, he had been holding six men's ground for himself, and at the same time held an extended claim by virtue of his miner's right. Under these circumstances, the case would be dismissed—without costs.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Alf. M'Ninn was granted thirty days for an alluvial claim at Kaurau Gorge.—Wm. Smith and five others, sixty days, quartz claim at head of Adams's Gully (to test reef): granted on the usual condition.—Evan Jones and five others, sixty days, quartz claim No. 1 east of Star of the East: adjourned for fourteen days, the claim being meanwhile protected without the usual proviso, and the applicants then to produce evidence of the claim being properly pegged.

Water Races.—Three applications by J. Periam and two others were withdrawn, in order to allow of their being amended.

At the Woodlands Meat Preserving Works, near Invercargill, six thousand head of cattle have been "canistered" within the past twelvemonth.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

KAWARAU WARD.

On Wednesday evening, as had been advertised, the candidates for the representation of the above Ward in the Municipal Council, Messrs D. A. Jolly and Wm. Grant, addressed a meeting of the ratepayers in the Town hall. The attendance was extremely good. Mr J. S. Burres was voted to the chair; and briefly introduced Mr D. A. Jolly.

Mr JOLLY, in giving his reasons for asking the ratepayers to return him, said it had been his intention to stand for Bridge Ward; but he had given way to Mr Wright, who had better claim to election than he (Mr Jolly) had. With Mr Grant, however, the case was different,—he was a migratory citizen. As regarded the insinuation thrown out by Mr Grant, that, if returned, he (Mr Jolly) would be only a sleeping representative, he would refer them to the minute-books of different public Committees formed in the town during the past two years; they would there see that he had not been so fast asleep in public matters as Mr Grant. The water was perhaps the most important question affecting the town; and he thought there could be little doubt that the best source of supply was the creek on the east side of the Clutha. But it was exceedingly doubtful,—indeed, he believed it was not possible,—that a sufficient supply could be obtained thence, below the point at which Messrs Barker and Strahan's supply was extracted. In that case, the only plan left would be to buy their right; and he was told their lowest price was £1000 cash,—which was a sum altogether beyond the capabilities of the Corporation to pay. He approved of what the Council had done during the past year in the matter of supplying the town from the west, and thought it was the best plan in the meantime. However, he would be in favour of ascertaining, by report, whether water was obtainable from Firewood Creek.—The means of alleviating the dust nuisance should be taken into consideration by the Council; he thought the residents of that quarter of the town in which it predominated were best able to suggest a remedy in the matter.—The extension of the kerbing and footpaths in the main street,—on the south side, and beyond the Post-office,—he would be prepared to support.—He would advocate the formation of a Fire Brigade.—In the matter of planting trees,—encouraging vegetation and beautifying the town,—the Town Council had been backward; and it was high time some action should be taken in the matter.—The Nevis trade had recently been diverted in a great manner from Clyde to Cromwell; and he believed that he could fairly lay claim to the credit of being the first to initiate a trade in that direction. Much good had resulted to Cromwell in consequence. He could not see any reason why the Cardrona trade was allowed to be done through the Arrow; all that was wanted was a passable track, rendering communication easier, and he was sure much of the gold that now went to swell the Arrow escort, would be forwarded through Cromwell instead. It was very desirable that the Council should agitate the matter.—If Cromwell had been blessed with a fit and proper representative in the Provincial Council, we would have had a Warden resident here long since. There was no doubt that the place required it; and the Corporation would be only doing its duty in bringing the matter,—and others of a like nature,—under the attention of the Provincial Council.—With regard to his claim as a candidate on the ratepayers of Kaurau Ward, the interests of the Wards were identical, and it was a mistake to say that a Ward could not be represented except by a resident in it. The fact of the matter was, that any improvements to be carried out in connection with the town would of necessity have to be done in Kaurau Ward; in Bridge Ward there remained no field for improvements. In conclusion, he fearlessly pledged himself to fairly represent them if elected, and to do his best to advance the interests of the town and district at large. (Applause.)

A few questions were put to the candidate, mainly having reference to the reserve on the south side of Melmore terrace; regarding which he was of opinion that the portion built upon ought to be leased, but that the remainder should be planted with trees, and beautified for the purpose of a promenade for the inhabitants of the town.

Mr GRANT was then introduced, and said it was gratifying to him to see so many present: it firmly established the fact that the political ball was just beginning to roll. (Prolonged laughter.) In the present election there were conflicting elements. He was a Liberal candidate, in favour of progression; and his rival was neither more nor less than a Tory. He was content, however, to stand or fall on his own merits, and he advised every ratepayer to judge of the tree by its fruit. After a few more preliminary observations, which caused some merriment, Mr Grant went on to say he had divided and subdivided the subjects on which he intended to speak into different heads. The first was,—the rise, progress, and present condition of the town of Cromwell. To the fair consideration of this subject, he would ask his hearers to look back through the telescope of time to a period when Cromwell was not. Great progress since then has been made, of which an excellent proof was that we have a Municipality.—The second subject was the ratepayers' roll, upon which he made a few observations; and then came to the third,—inequality of representation in the Council. The present Council was not fairly selected; and if Mr Jolly was deemed by the electors of Kaurau Ward a fitter representative than himself, he would point out that every member of the Town Council would then reside in Bridge Ward. This was manifestly unfair,—especially when it was remembered that Kaurau Ward could number twice as many ratepayers as the other could. He thought it was necessary that Kaurau Ward should be divided, and would use his endeavours to that end.—The fourth subject was that of Municipal reserves. The Council seemed already to have more reserves than they well knew what to do with, for they let them for the most part remain idle and unoccupied; and he believed they even possessed some they knew nothing of. If elected, he would be in favour of making all reserves reproductive in some way.—Upon the fifth subject,—the dust pestilence,—he thought, as the land from which the nuisance arose was unsold Government land, that the Government should be

asked to contribute towards its remedy.—The present inefficient water supply was the sixth on his list. Good and fresh water was what the town must have: the want of it could be endured no longer. Firewood Creek was indubitably the natural source of a water supply for Cromwell; and if no surplus water was to be had, he would be in favour of buying Messrs Barker and Strahan's water right. What if their right did cost £1000? It seemed to him ridiculous to stick at that sum for a good and efficient supply of water. Talk of Fire Brigades! Bring in the water from Firewood Creek, and no Fire Brigade, for real efficiency, could equal it. (Cheers.) To-night the inhabitants of the town might go to bed, and rise to find two or even ten thousand pounds' worth of property destroyed, and yet it was argued that £1000 was too much to pay for a supply of water. Why, it was ridiculous! It was further said that the Corporation of Cromwell could not raise sufficient money to carry out the Firewood Creek scheme. Well, let the Council borrow money. He would even go to the length of mortgaging every atom of Municipal property,—the Corporation seal included,—rather than continue to be served with the present inefficient supply.—He came now to his seventh subject,—the Crown lands on the south side of Melmore terrace. This was the only reserve to which the Council had no title, and strange to say it was the only one which was reproductive. He was in favour of selling it by auction, giving valuation for buildings already erected on it. By this means the Corporation would not only be enriched by the proceeds of the sale, but they would receive an annual revenue from rates of at least £60. He would not advocate turning off the present occupants. They built on the ground with the consent of the Council; and, having possession, to dislodge them might be found a work of some difficulty.—He had now exhausted his programme, and would keep his hearers but a very short time longer. If he were elected, he would feel gratified at the knowledge that he possessed the confidence of his brother citizens. He cared not a straw for the mere honour of holding a seat in the Council; he stood on higher grounds than that, he hoped. With reference to matters pertaining to the district, outside the town, he might say that sometimes he went to Queens-town, and sometimes here and sometimes there; but his general object was to benefit himself; and he believed those other people who went to the Nevis, and so on, went on the same lay. (Cheers and laughter.) Doubtless he had omitted many things upon which he ought to have said something; and he would be happy to answer any questions.

Mr Marsh wanted to know what public acts Mr Grant had ever done, that he claimed the honour of being returned for Kaurau Ward?—Mr Grant answered that he had long done business with the ratepayers, and he believed he had always given them "value for money." (Cheers and laughter.)

Here there ensued an acrimonious and irregular discussion, in which several took part; but it is in no way worthy of report. Eventually, Mr Grant proposed, and Mr Marsh seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr Fraer, however, interrupted, and proposed a vote of thanks to both candidates for the able expression of their views. Mr Shanly seconded this; and both motions were unanimously carried.

THE POLLING

For the election of one of the above-named candidates to represent Kaurau Ward took place on Thursday, the 1st inst. Less excitement than usual was visible. With most people, it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that Mr Grant was to win; and the result proved the correctness of the surmise. Shortly after four o'clock, Mr Fraer, whose tenure of office as Mayor began on that day, performed his maiden duty of declaring the state of the poll to be:—

WILLIAM GRANT	...	30
DAVID A. JOLLY	...	14

The declaration was received with cheers.

Mr Grant thanked the ratepayers; and could assure them that he would attend to his duties as Councillor, do his best to advance the progress of the town, and would always try to advance the interests of the district at large.

Mr Jolly accepted his defeat with good grace; he supposed the electors knew best. It was the duty of everyone, whether in a public or private capacity, to further as much as possible the welfare of the town; and his fellow-citizens might rest assured that he would do his duty in that respect.

The Returning Officer received a vote of thanks, and the proceedings then concluded.

BRIDGE WARD.

The nomination of candidates for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Cr. Fraer, took place at the Town-hall at noon on Saturday last, in the presence of about twenty ratepayers. The Mayor (Mr Fraer) presided. After the preliminary formalities, the Town Clerk read the nomination-papers received. They were as follows:—

Mr ISAAC WRIGHT, proposed by Mr W. H. Whetter, seconded by Mr J. Harding.

Mr JAMES SCOTT, proposed by Mr W. Barnes, jun., seconded by Mr K. Pretsch.

The Mayor said that in consequence of there being two candidates nominated, it would be necessary to appoint a polling-day; and he therefore adjourned all further proceedings in the election until Thursday, the 8th inst., when the poll would be taken at the Town-hall, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. The gentlemen who had been proposed as candidates would now have an opportunity of addressing the ratepayers, and he trusted that each would be received with courtesy and impartiality.

Mr WRIGHT said he had frequently been asked to come forward as a candidate for municipal honours, but until the present occasion he had always declined to do so. Notwithstanding that he claimed to be the very oldest resident in Cromwell—a circumstance which he regarded as being greatly in his favour,—he was glad to see an opposition candidate brought forward: it was a convincing proof that the ratepayers did not undervalue the importance of the municipal institution. He need scarcely say that his own interests were closely associated with the progress of the town, and that it would therefore be his constant aim, if elected, to assist in promoting the welfare of the municipality. In regard to the various schemes which had been discussed during the present municipal elections,

he really did not know what to say about them. He had a great desire to see a good water-supply for the town, but to say which was the best scheme to achieve that object would puzzle wiser heads than his. The Firewood Creek scheme, he had been told, was altogether too extravagant a one for the Corporation to consider. It had been stated that the purchase of Messrs Barker and Strahan's water-right would cost £1000, and the construction of the works £2000 more; and if, as he had been led to believe, those figures represented the probable cost of obtaining water from Firewood Creek, he looked upon the scheme as altogether beyond the reach of the Corporation to accomplish. So far as he could see, the only mode in which that scheme could be successfully carried out—if it were adopted—was the formation of a joint-stock company for the purpose. In conclusion, he would pledge himself, if returned to the Council, to use his utmost endeavours to promote the prosperity of Cromwell and the adjacent district.

Mr SCOTT said he had been asked by a number of citizens to come forward as a candidate for Bridge Ward, and he felt great pleasure in acceding to that request. Although not so old a resident as Mr Wright, he believed himself to be fully as well acquainted with the wants and requirements of the town and district as that gentleman could be. The first and most important matter the Council would have to consider was the question of water-supply. The Firewood Creek scheme he believed to be a practicable one, and if returned, he would do his best to bring that scheme into operation; or at any rate he would advocate such action being taken as would satisfy the ratepayers whether or not the scheme is practicable. He regarded the question of water-supply as of paramount importance to the town, and until that question was settled, and a system of water-works in progress, he would look upon other municipal improvements as only of secondary moment. He would willingly answer any question that might be asked him relative to his views on other matters affecting the Municipality.

Mr James Taylor (ex-Mayor) asked whether the candidate was in favour of carrying out the scheme of water-supply which had been initiated and partly carried out by the late Council.

Mr SCOTT: Certainly not if the Firewood Creek water is comeatable. If a supply cannot be had from that source, there is of course no alternative but to carry out the scheme proposed by the Council.

In reply to Mr Colclough the candidate expressed himself in favour of leaving—in preference to selling—the land included in the reserve on the south side of Melmore terrace; and thought the proposal to plant and ornament the ground was a ridiculous one.

Mr Colclough: Would you, if elected, advocate the extension of the footpath along the frontage of the reserve, so as to afford equal facilities for access to places of business on both sides of the street?

Mr SCOTT: Certainly, after a good water-supply has been provided; but I do not consider the formation of the footpath a matter of immediate importance, for the reason that the Corporation would not be justified in spending money on the improvement of a piece of ground which does not belong to them. I should like to see the reserve vested in the Corporation before improving the property in any way.

In answer to Mr Jolly, the candidate said that as the proposed Athenaeum Hall would no doubt constitute an architectural ornament to the town, he would advocate its being built on the site occupied by the present Town-hall.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by Mr Wright, and seconded by Mr Scott, terminated the meeting.

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 3, 1872.

I am sorry to have to record the death, on Sunday evening last, of a lad named Thomas Russell, who was drowned within a few feet of the Lake shore, opposite Yewlett's stables. He had taken one of the Circus horses to water; and, going out farther than usual, in some manner fell from the horse and sank. W. Gribben, a groom in Mr Murray's employ, pluckily swam to the rescue, but Russell on rising clutched him, and both sank. Gribben brought him again to the surface, but again the boy seized him, and both would have been drowned, had not a pole been shoved out, which Gribben just managed to grasp, and was pulled, almost insensible, to shore. Great praise is due to Mr Gribben for his very gallant efforts to save the young man. I understand the members of the Troupe have left a sum of money for the purpose of procuring a headstone to be placed on the unfortunate youth's grave.

The Circus Troupe have every reason to be satisfied with their visit to Queenstown, considering how dull everything is: each evening bringing a full house to witness their talented performances. The young folks went to a special afternoon performance on Wednesday, and enjoyed themselves immensely. Over 200 youngsters were present, and as none of them had before seen a Circus their delight may be imagined. On Friday evening the Troupe gave a performance in aid of the District Hospital.

Thursday's Races were somewhat tame; though the results must have considerably astonished some of our local breeders. Chips, by Methodist of Glasgow, from the well-known stud of Messrs Bluenose, Yarmany, & Co., was first favourite for the North Ward plate; his only opponent being Leatherboy, by Britisher out of Worcester, a good-tempered animal, but not supposed to have enough "go" in him. A bottle of porter and a beef-steak round the bit were judiciously applied by his trainer, and so effectually counteracted any tendency to give in, that our outsider came in a winner by eight lengths.

In the Lake Handicap, Schmoker, one of Bismarck's celebrated stud, distanced Harmonious Blacksmith and Dipsomonia, and won in a canter with not a hair turned.

For the South Ward plate, Brewer, by Upright out of Anti-dodger, had a walk-over.

The Police of London.

(Dark Blue Magazine.)

In London, the police force forms a very respectable army in numbers, is organised on a military basis, with a complete hierarchy of officers, and of late has received a cavalry contingent, which will soon no doubt be the glory of its military directors. The city has been mapped out into new divisions for police purposes, and each street, or series of streets, is placed under the especial guardianship of an individual officer. Telegraph wires, running underground, connect the various districts with headquarters; and with the military discipline inflexibly maintained, render the force as effective for great or little services against the enemies of society as any human arrangement yet invented has proved to be.

The 9000 men of the force are divided into twenty divisions, nineteen of which are known by letters of the alphabet, each numbering on an average from 450 to 500 men. The K or Stepney division is the strongest, having close upon 700 rank and file; and, with the exception of the Thames, an unlettered body, the H or Whitechapel division is the smallest, numbering less than 300. The "Fancy A," as it is called in the force, is the favoured division, being set apart to guard the palaces and the Houses of Parliament, and generally to assist in State pageants. Each division is complete in itself, and looks after all the beats within its own bounds. In times of disturbances, it receives or gives assistance, but in ordinary times it would be considered a monstrous offence for an M to trench on the ground of an N, or a C to walk on a D's side of the way.

The pay of all ranks has been increased, at least nominally. The men have an additional 1s 6d sterling a week, but for that they are obliged to be satisfied with one day's leave in a fortnight, instead of one in a week.

The beats are co-extensive with all the streets, lanes, and alleys of London, and the highways and byways of the country round about. Each man is furnished with a beat card, on which the streets confided to his care are particularly marked down. He is obliged to begin at a particular end, and visit all the parts in prescribed order, so that the sergeant may know where to drop on him at a given moment. He is bound to examine the fastenings of every shop, factory, and other place of business, and see that all private houses are duly secured, and all basement windows closed; and he must report any instance of negligence he may find. This is an arduous duty, for which he gets little thanks. If a crowd gather on the pavement, it is his business to go straight into the centre, and send to the right and left the dispartants. In case of resistance, he must take somebody into custody. He is particularly instructed never to walk round about a crowd, or appear to hesitate before taking action. Decision and self-assertion are impressed on him as sacred duties.

The detectives form a class apart in the police. In addition to the arrangement of beats and fixed points, each division sends forth a certain number of plain-clothed men, whose duty it is to supplement as detectives the efforts of the constables in uniform. They go out dressed up as sailors or labourers, or others; and were it not for the cleanliness of their faces and the severe cut of their hair, to say nothing of their methodical tread, they would pass very well. As it is, any thief worth his salt is able to distinguish one of them at a glance; but at a little distance even thieves sharpness may be deceived. To be a detective is, in the eye of the ordinary policeman, not only to be classed as a sharp and responsible man, but to be a lucky and money-making man. They are divided into two branches,—the divisional detectives, and those of Scotland Yard. The latter are, in a measure, the staff of the force, and form in some sort a connecting link between headquarters and the various divisions. If a great murder be committed, the inspector of the locality details a couple of the plain-clothed men to make inquiries. The men chosen have generally some knowledge of the place and the people about, and they learn what they can relative to the matter. A report is sent up to Scotland Yard, and if the case be important it is put into the hands of one of the crack detectives there. He goes down to the locality, and puts himself into communication with the divisional detectives, who have been talking to apple-women, examining pot-boys, and sounding cabmen, with commendable industry. He requires them to yield up all their knowledge, so laboriously acquired; and they do so, with the best of grace they can, inwardly cursing him and the commissioner who sent him. For, although they have the pains of making all the enquiries, and have stood the expense attending the getting of a clue which may ultimately lead to the desired capture, they will now have none of the glory of success, and only a small portion of any reward which may be offered. Sometimes the divisional detectives, who do the work, get only £10 out of the reward of £200 which is generally offered on the occasion of a great crime. A well-detective, if he gets his name into the papers, and he generally does, will get the lion's share, not only of public applause, but of any substantial reward the case may bring.

Cheese manufactured in Otago was shown at a recent Glasgow Agricultural Society's Show, and has been favourably noticed by the newspapers.

Every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of type. The displacement of a single one makes an error. Is it strange that errors occur?

Dr Livingstone and his Showman.

It is encouraging to the hope that the reported rescue of Dr Livingstone is authentic, to observe that in India, where they are better able than elsewhere to estimate the probabilities of the matter, the news seems to have obtained general credence. The *Madras Times* writes in the following lively strain on the receipt of the telegram:—"Dr Livingstone is alive; and that noble British lion is in charge of a Yankee showman of the first water. The indefatigable special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, grandiloquently styled 'the Commissioner,' has sought out, found, and seized hold of the great traveller. Never did a journalist perform such a feat. 'It ticks all creation.' We dimly remember having read of this special correspondent some time ago. We have an indistinct recollection of this American swearing he intended to cross oceans, leap over mountains, pierce the undiscovered wilds of Central Africa, and bear away the missing doctor from the lair of the gorilla to the land of the almighty stars and stripes. But the Yankee, with all his brag, has actually performed the feat—at least, it looks very much like it. The doctor (says the despatch) is safe with him. Perhaps the telegram ought to read, that the special is safe with the doctor! . . . A scene dimly rises before our imagination. The great explorer is calmly sitting on the peak of the tallest 'mountain of the moon.' He is clothed in the sublimely simple garments of primeval man, and is thoughtfully engaged in trying to masticate his only luggage—his note-book, wherein are jotted down the invaluable notes of his long wanderings. A little spring trickles from under his feet, and the rummel therefrom broadens as it rushes down to flow into a mighty Nyanza, which spreads blue to the Northern horizon. The doctor has climbed to this lonely elevation that he may die there. It is the source of the Nile! His only desire is to leave his bleached bones and his pocket-book just at that place which will attest to those who may discover them that, ere dying, the doctor accomplished the mission of his life. But the pangs of hunger are too severe. The pocket-book is an irresistible luxury. Its brass clasp only remains, and the doctor is about to surrender himself to the King of Terrors, when lo! a being approaches! The doctor scarce deigns to throw even a cursory glance upon this being. He supposes the creature to be one of his well-known friends, the gorillas. But to his amazement he notices that this being, though extremely like a gorilla, is tailless. The next moment the being rushes up to the doctor, exclaiming, 'Wall, and how air yew, ole hoss?' The being is the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*,—and he at once telegraphs (by the cable he has, during his journey, laid behind him as he went on) that the doctor is safe with him!"—*Australasian*.

The "International" in Cork.

[From the *Freeman's Journal*.]

A meeting, convened by the working men of Cork, was held on Sunday in the Athenæum for the purpose of denouncing the International Association, a branch of which had been established in Cork. The building was densely crowded in all parts by the working classes; but the meeting resulted in one of the most riotous and disorderly gatherings that ever took place here. The platform was occupied by representatives of the parties—the International and the anti-International—and for three hours there was one uninterrupted fight between the factions as to who would retain possession. Edward Murphy was moved to the chair, and was endeavouring to show that Internationalists and Communists were identical, when some persons belonging to the former body interrupted, and denied that there was any connection between them. The promoters of the meeting resented this interference, and the first row of the meeting commenced. The leader of the International here is one Professor de Morgan, and occupying a seat on the platform he took part in the interruption, for which he was about being flung bodily into the hall, when rescued and placed under the protection of the chairman. From this point confusion and tumult continued, but the chairman still persisted in speaking. He was proceeding to read extracts from papers showing the identity of the International with the Commune, when the International party on the platform, having received reinforcements, made a movement to eject the promoters of the meeting from their position. A fearful melee ensued. The tables and chairs were smashed and the fragments used as weapons, several people getting cut from blows from the leg of a table or being pitched off the platform on to the floor. The hand-to-hand encounter between the factions lasted for a quarter of an hour, both sides being tolerably evenly matched. During this period the chairman was four or five times routed from his position by the Internationalists, but was speedily reinstated. He made no further effort to speak, and a tradesman named Cronin proposed the following resolution:—"That while we claim for the working classes the right to look for remunerative wages or shorter hours of labour, we regret to find that there are persons in this city trying to induce them to connect themselves with the International Society, and we deem it our duty to express publicly our condemnation of it, and call upon the working men, particularly Irishmen, in whatever country they may be, to avoid a society whose teachings are subversive of religion and morality, and

which proposes to justify all the atrocities committed by the Communists of Paris." This resolution was read amid a scene of tumult and disorder, and the proposer made no attempt to speak to it. Daniel McCarthy, secretary to the Cork Working Men's Association, seconded it, and made some observations, the effect of which was that there was no objection to the International if it did not ignore God and if it took the national cause of Ireland. While he was speaking at the corner of the platform the wrangling between the two parties continued with varying success, the occupiers of either side being ejected as their numbers became weaker. They rallied at both sides repeatedly, and the taking and retaking of the platform was conducted by leaders who were armed with bludgeons. The chairman did not put the resolution, and declared the meeting dissolved, but the dissolution did not occur for a considerable time after. There is no doubt that the International had organised a party to break up the meeting, and the result proved that they were the stronger party. The building was very much damaged. The stools were smashed, cornices were torn down, and even some of the flooring was pulled up to make weapons of. All the rowing was confined to the parties on the platform and in the immediate vicinity, while the occupants of the galleries and three-fourths of the body of the hall were passive spectators of the proceedings. Some of those in the hall were hurt by chairs being flung in their midst from the platform. One man's nose was broken in this way. The police made no appearance, and, no doubt, thoroughly tired after a couple of hours of uninterrupted fighting, the people left the hall about six o'clock.

The "Consequential Claims."

In a second letter to the *New York World*, on these claims, Mr Elihu Burritt remarks:—"The most august transaction originated in the history of nations is the creation of this High Court of Arbitration at Geneva. It was well worth to the world that England and America should be two that they might be one in this illustrious homage to reason and justice. They have erected a temple to these two powers of truth whose very foundations stand higher than the pinnacles of the highest court of law ever raised on earth. In its attributes, office, and dignity it is the very next tribunal lessening down from the Bar of Infinite Justice. Having raised such a temple for all nations as well as for themselves; having hallowed it and haloed it with a dignity almost divine, can either afford to bring to its white throne of impartial justice a 'Case' defiled and dripping with the droppings of Old Bailey or a *visu prius* court of 'Philadelphia lawyers?' Can this young nation of our love and pride, with the pride and dignity which two hemispheres offer to its aspiration and reach, afford to lay its 'Case' on that white throne affected by the trickster littleness of a village criminal court? Is this high and holy temple of justice and equity the place for two such nations to play off against each other the small cunning, the legal technicalities and informalities with which some criminal lawyers delight to perplex a jury? If, by overreaching, outwitting, or by miscreation, or by the unweariness or lack of lawyer-like astuteness on the part of the British Commissioners, we can get an advantage over England, and sting her people with a sense of humiliation—with a sense of being victimised by the indiscretion of their own agents, or by the sharp practice of ours—will that settlement satisfy us, when this nation subsidises to its normal second, sober thought?"

Cheap Solvent of Gold.

It is well known that there is no single acid which will dissolve gold, but this metal is readily soluble in a mixture in the proper proportions of nitric and muriatic acids. This mixture has long been known as aqua regia, royal water. It is composed of one part nitric acid of 32° Beaume—1.28 specific gravity, and four parts hydrochloric acid 22° Beaume—1.178 specific gravity. As the idea has been advanced of employing this liquid for extracting gold from quartz, in place of the usual process of amalgamating with mercury, Professor Seeley, without endorsing the plan, suggests that, if any miners or mining companies wish to try it, aqua regia might be more cheaply prepared by using certain salts, containing one of the acids, than by employing both of the acids in their pure form. One of these plans is to mix together a solution of common salt—chloride of sodium—in water and nitric acid. Under the action of the nitric acid both the salt and the water become decomposed; the sodium of the salt combines with the oxygen of the water, forming soda and setting free the hydrogen, which combines with the chlorine of the salt, forming hydrochloric acid. Thus we have hydrochloric acid, and the nitric acid must be in proper proportion to form with it aqua regia. Another plan is to mix together saltpetre, nitrate of potash, and hydrochloric acid. A portion of the hydrochloric acid operates to decompose the saltpetre, setting free its nitric acid to form aqua regia. Still a third method is to mix together salt and saltpetre, sulphuric acid also being present. The sulphuric acid decomposes both the salt and saltpetre, setting free nitric acid, and forming hydrochloric. Gold may be precipitated from a solution in aqua regia by sulphate of iron. Gold may be purified from silver by quaternation; that is, fusing it with three times its weight of silver, and then acting on the mass with nitric acid; the gold is left as a dark powder, and may be fused after being washed.

Watching for Long Tom.

There is no generic sobriquet for a digger. Jack stands for shellback or sailor, all the world over. We affect to despise the Chinaman, and perhaps it is with a satire of which we are unconscious that we dub the leathens "John." That great nautical lyricist, Dibdin, has it that

A sweet little cherub that sits up aloft
Keeps watch o'er the life of poor Jack.

But is there a figure of any form that keeps watch for the Digger? The answer is, rather! No one was ever so well watched as Long Tom. He is looked well after, he is. The week may hang slack, but Tom is in the tunnel and in the shaft, before the face and in the drive, and over the sluice-box. The tools will keep up the polish on his horny palms; you can bet on that. He'll come "in" again, pound your life on it. The cherubs will not sit up in vain. Now there be cherubs and cherubs. The proprietor or the proprietress of the shanty on the way in, is one of Tom's cherubs, and it is a remarkable feature in Tom's cherubs that they are not at all particular where they sit. Aloft or below, it is all the same to them. The man who has got the house "just outside," and who having got too lazy to work, paints his name over his door and calls it an hotel of some name that announces himself as a countryman of, if not of Tom, of some of his mates, is watching for him. So is the tobacconist. So is the soft goods man, who imports flannels expressly for the climate. This of course is legitimate. So are the syrens who decorate their shops with green arsenical paper, although they have no hit to dispose of but empty cigar boxes. Yes; there are lots of cherubs waiting. The pub who daubs his front afresh, and in his anxiety to forestall the possibility of being recognised with a clean face, notifies that although his appearance is changed the old welcome still remains, is still watching for Tom. So is the young lady behind the bar. The glittering drops in her ears and that massive brooch on her bosom were presents from Tom, for Tom is not a bad sort when he is properly killed. So is the billiard-marker, lest Tom should get drowned in the "Devil's Pool." So is the man in blue, of whom Tom politely inquires, as far as hiccough and liquor will allow, to be informed of his own address, and who, with a "go on, there," a shove, a push, and perhaps a trip, makes Tom drunk, disorderly, and assailing, before Tom knows anything about either one of the three. However, another boy in blue is waiting for Tom. So is the Magistrate next morning; he is something like a cherub, he is indeed. He is the final cherub, and Tom automatically pays the damage, or if stuck, his mates see him through it. But there is another cherub sits up for Tom; it sits up aloft, aye, very high, so high that it is beyond the reach of very many Toms; yet Tom, in his toiling, in his hard prosecuted search for future comfort and leisure, is working up to the cherub aloft.

Prison Made Easy.

"Gentlemen" awaiting their trial for murder at New York seem to have uncommonly easy times of it. Of "Mr" Stokes, who shot Fisk, for instance, we read that "his cell has been most handsomely fitted up," that "a new spring mattress and bedclothing" have been substituted "for the coarse prison articles," that the apartment "is richly carpeted," that its walls are "prettily papered and hung with five pictures;" and that, in fact, it now looks more like a lady's boudoir than a cell in the "Tombs"—the Tombs being the name by which the common goal of New York is known. Moreover, "Mr" Stokes is "interviewed" by representatives of the New York Press, and holds levees of his friends. The first thing "Mr" Stokes does in the morning is to "get up," and "partially make his toilet." Then he "partakes in solitude"—though how he can "partake" when only himself is present is a mystery—"of a recherche breakfast; after which he peruses the morning papers" with evident interest, a smile or frown playing over his features according as the news is appreciated or disliked by him. The papers down with he is waited upon by a friar, who "shaves, combs, and curls him;" and next appears his valet, who combs his toilet. After this the newspaper "interviewers" are admitted, and are privileged to hear how the great man spent the night. Photographers and artists from illustrated papers follow, and the business of the day being thus got through, a general levee is held of Mr Stokes' personal friends, and "even of strangers, who enjoy the privilege of presentation." Dinner and a "quiet hand at euchre in the evening" complete the round of the day's enjoyment. With all this, however, we learn that Mr Stokes, though "maintaining his composure outwardly," is troubled "at intervals with slight moodiness and uneasiness." And no wonder, for though we are told that "the tone of the market in regard to him still remains buoyant," it is added in the same breath that "bets of only 100 dollars to 50 are freely taken" that he will not, after all "need the service of the sheriff." Where the odds on a man's escaping from the gullows are only two to one in his favour, it is hardly surprising that he should be occasionally "moody."—*Graphic*.

The Gourlay family, tired of "wandering through the world," have opened what is called a museum, of varied character, in Sydney. Mrs Gourlay has arranged a room of specimens of New Zealand ferns, which she collected in this Colony. "Little Johnny" contributes his songs; and, altogether, the house is a favourite place of entertainment.

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Patent Medicine

A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.
NERVOUSNESS,
ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this.—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes

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clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Its Cause and Cure,
With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS :
CHARLES SENNET, Agent,
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks!
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in those diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually running the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

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estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter free, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his incognito.

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From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys, perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

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Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glands and absorbent system, purify the blood, impart a vigour which age or other causes have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

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There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all causes of malady, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

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How all important it is to check the departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.
Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all cases of the skin, may be immediately checked and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment, soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.
No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.
In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is disordered, and the liver and kidneys unusually torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tie Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)
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